

FBIS

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PRAGUE SCORES KISSINGER'S SALT II TESTIMONY IN SENATE

LD012036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Alois Tomasek commentary]

[Text] More and more political and military officials are testifying in the U.S. Senate on the SALT II agreement. Yesterday, it was former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Here is a commentary by Dr Alois Tomasek:

The debate about the USSR-U.S. SALT II treaty which is now in progress in the U.S. Senate increasingly resembles haggling at annual markets. The notorious military-industrial bloc, through the intermediary of its politicians, defends its present profits which the implementation of the SALT II treaty could well jeopardize, and it appears that the Carter administration is increasingly inclined to attempt to compensate the arms dealers for the losses caused by the treaty by increased arming in other areas.

That is the idea taken up by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in his speech yesterday when he demanded the accelerated development of the MX and Trident 2 missiles as a precondition for acceptance of the treaty, immediate measures for the alleged restoration of a nuclear balance, the modernization and expansion of the navy and several other trivialities which, however, mean additional billions of dollars for the arms concerns--billions of dollars which Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had already promised them on behalf of the administration the day before yesterday.

In addition, Henry Kissinger's speech revealed a tone and included proposals that cause alarm. According to him, the U.S. Congress ought to vote every 2 years on whether the Soviet Union is living up to the U.S. concept of good behavior and, on the basis of such a vote, it should decide whether negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms should continue or not. This is an insidious proposal.

Kissinger is notorious for his cunningness and he knows only too well that acceptance of such a demand would cast doubts on the entire treaty and ultimately render it worthless.

But there were more proposals similar to those voiced by Kissinger. He joined the ranks of those who would like to make the implementation of the treaty dependent on various political demands. Their intentions can be illustrated by a quote from Kissinger's speech: As long as the current trend continues, we shall see how the world is escaping from our grip, how our military might is declining, how impotent our economy is in face of blackmail, how the power of our enemies is growing much faster than our ability to stand up to it, how more and more of our friends are gasping.

This is clear, isn't it? The world is escaping a grip that hoped to rule the world, and for a time there was even the belief that it did rule the world. The United States can no longer dictate as it sees fit in Asia or in Africa, and not even in Latin America.

Who are the friends of the United States who are said to gasp? Somoza and his millions of dollars in the United States and the shah of Iran do not suffer any hardship in exile but both together, with dozens of other reactionary politicians, are politically dead and thus no longer useful.

The trend of liberating peoples which Kissinger and his friends would so much like to halt, even at the cost of sabotaging the SALT II treaty, will continue because it is an historical inevitability.

It does not appear that by his speech Kissinger has helped the security of our planet or that he has contributed to a better understanding of the problems which concern it with increasing urgency. He showed that he is blinded by hatred; throughout his speech he referred to the Soviet Union as the enemy. This is not a good starting point for a treaty which, if backed, can become a solid basis for better understanding and genuine disarmament.

BUDAPEST CITES CRANSTON ON SENATE RATIFICATION OF SALT II

LDO21218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a U.S. Democratic Party leader, the Senate will ratify the SALT II agreement. Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate, said that in his opinion more senators will support the treaty than is necessary for its ratification. In Cranston's opinion, however, the condition for this is that the Washington administration increase its military expenditure not by 3 but at least 5 percent a year. In his speech yesterday, Secretary of State Vance made a promise that the United States will in any case modernize its strategic arsenal, but added that if the treaty is not ratified, much greater sacrifices will have to be made.

FURTHER COMMENT MARKS FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI CONFERENCE

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND

AUO21312 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[C.D. comment: "Constructive Peace Policy in the Spirit of the Helsinki Final Act"]

[Text] European and international political matters were among the topics discussed by Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev during their friendly meeting in the Crimea. In connection with the GDR's 30th anniversary, which the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman called a significant event for the entire socialist community, it was stated: "The close alliance between the USSR and the GDR and among all fraternal countries has become one of the reliable pillars of European security and has had a favorable influence on the overall international situation."

Four years after the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, after the signing of the Helsinki Final Act by the highest representatives of 33 European states and the United States and Canada on 1 August 1975, it is evident what a positive influence that historic gathering had. At the same time, the effect of the constructive peace policy of socialism has become obvious. It was the states of the socialist community who had undertaken the biggest efforts for the realization of the Helsinki conference, and in an equally consistent way they are doing everything possible in order to make the decisions of the conference as a whole become a living reality. In the same way in which peaceful coexistence establishes itself as the fundamental norm of relations between states of different social systems, peace and security are strengthened and new areas for mutually advantageous cooperation are opened up.

On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that the forces in the NATO states hostile to detente have been undertaking reinforced attacks against the spirit and letter of the Helsinki decisions for some time. Thus much remains to be done in order to insure that the peoples of our continent and the entire world can live under conditions of stable peace and beneficial cooperation in the future. "On the eve of the fourth anniversary of the historic conference of Helsinki," the communique on the Crimean meeting states, "Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker stressed that the task to reduce military confrontation in Europe is becoming a more and more urgent point on the agenda." [paragraph continues]

Both politicians expressed the readiness of their countries to undertake increasingly more energetic efforts for the consolidation of detente, for attainment of real progress in the field of disarmament, and on that basis, for averting the danger of a new world war. They emphasized the necessity to obtain systematic progress in all international negotiations on problems of disarmament and military detente. Hence they advocated a thorough preparation of a European conference on these questions as suggested by the Warsaw Treaty nations as well as for the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participating states scheduled for 1980.

The new disarmament initiatives of the socialist states bear renewed proof of how consistently the GDR, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries pursue their peace policy. With the Moscow declaration of November 1978 and the decisions of the Budapest foreign ministers meeting of May this year, the states of the Warsaw Pact have submitted far-reaching proposals for military detente which are of a very topical character. As the halting of the arms race and disarmament are the key questions for the peaceful development of humanity, we submitted constructive proposals in the United Nations, in the Geneva Disarmament Committee and in the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In those bodies and in the framework of our bilateral relations we advocated limitations of armaments and disarmament.

The GDR does everything possible to make its contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety. Immediately after the conference in the Finnish capital, complex proposals for the further shaping of bilateral relations were conveyed to all Western CSCE participants. Meetings of the leading personalities of our republic with foreign politicians have played an important role in that process. Let it suffice to remember the visits by Finnish President Dr Kekkonen and by Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Kreisky in the GDR. Regular political consultations among foreign ministers were agreed upon with a series of Western CSCE participating states. To this day, more than 100 treaties, agreements and accords have been concluded with those states: consular treaties, agreements on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, trade agreements, health agreements, accords on aviation, accords in the field of broadcasting and television, and many others.

On that basis political relations between the GDR and Western CSCE participating states developed; economic cooperation received new strength and relations in other areas developed. All of that serves peace and thus corresponds to the fundamental vital interest of all peoples of our continent. In the future, as in the past, each step on this path has to be reinforced against the bitter resistance of those who dislike the overall direction, who profit by the arms race and who are still dreaming of a possibility of turning back the clock of history.

"The Helsinki conference created favorable preconditions to bring about peace in Europe and in the world," said Erich Honecker at the Ninth SED Congress. To let that potential be used, to see to it that the decisions and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act are universally fulfilled so that they may serve to let Europe become a continent of security and cooperation, to all that the GDR makes a constructive contribution by its consistent policy of peace.

Warsaw Daily

AU021645 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Karol Szyndzielorz article: "Helsinki 1975--Foundation of European Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Without diminishing the importance of any of the 10 principles of the CSCE declaration, it is proper to recall three of them which in view of Poland's historical experiences are of particular significance for us. [paragraph continues]

I have in mind the third principle which states: "The participating states mutually regard as inviolable all the borders of each one of them and the borders of all the states in Europe and, for this reason, will refrain--now and in the future--from ventures against those borders." The states participating in the CSCE also pledged themselves to respect the territorial integrity of each one of them and to settle disputes among them by "peaceful means in such a manner as not to threaten international peace, security and justice."

It is impossible to reproduce in this article the entire contents of the document on the ways of establishing trust and the contents of the decisions concerning cooperation in economy, science, technology, humanitarian issues and in other areas. Those decisions have been recalled many times during the past 4 years because the Great Charter of Peace--this is how the Final Act was named--constituted not only a summing up of the European nations' achievement, but also an action program in the interest of the future. The participants in the Helsinki conference had no illusions that the fate of our continent would be changed at a stroke. Nevertheless, they left Finland convinced that a return to the cold war was no longer possible. This was because the conference had produced no victors and no vanquished; everyone who had joined the cause of the European conference in honest intentions was a winner.

Perhaps it is amiss to recall now the resistance put up in agreeing to the first talks, with what opposition and ingenuity preparatory work was hindered and with what cynicism those who, like Poland, unshakably believed in Helsinki's ultimate success were treated. However, the opponents of detente have not given in; they have tried to prove that the Helsinki accords have not been honored and they have tried to emphasize some principles of cooperation, while ignoring others. They have tried to pick holes [in the accords]. Using the Final Act as a pretext, they have tried to torpedo activities aimed at strengthening trust, cooperation and peace.

The socialist countries' approach to Helsinki is not governed by momentary considerations. Detente is for them a creative concept, one with whose help it is possible to develop the principles of peaceful coexistence, under changing conditions, among states with different sociopolitical systems. And if detente is gaining in strength on our continent then this is due above all to the consistent implementation of the entire CSCE Final Act and not just of specially selected parts of it.

When viewing the European situation now it is easy to see where achievements of peaceful cooperation have appeared. On the political map of our continent we can also see those places where the trenches of the cold war have still not been filled in. It is also becoming obvious that the implementation of detente depends on further disarmament measures. It is not our fault that Vienna, which could be a place in which to achieve beneficial progress for Europe, has not produced the expected results. Along with the Vienna negotiations SALT III may prove an attempt to draw European affairs into the orbit of limiting strategic arms.

Great hopes were connected with Helsinki. People said 4 years ago that a new chapter in the history of our old continent was beginning. And although on such occasions praise may at times exceed its purpose, we are able to state now--after Belgrade and prior to Madrid--that it was in the Helsinki "Finlandia" building that a foundation of peaceful cooperation among European nations was formed; a foundation as hard as Finnish granite.

Bulgarian Press

AU310902 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

["For Security and Understanding"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 31 (BTA)--Under the above heading "NARODNA ARMIYA" marks the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki.

It is said in the commentary that the Final Act of the (?all)-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed four years ago in the first of August filled people's struggle for peace and security with new contents and set significant tasks to the peaceful co-existence champions. "One thing is absolutely sure--the principles and accords laid down in the Final Act are regarded as a kind of code of building up relations of peace and cooperation, of security and detente, as the sole possible alternative for mankind to survive under the contemporary conditions of life" adds the paper.

NARODNA ARMIYA goes on to say that it was thanks to the achievements scored in Helsinki that the talks and negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the NATO member-states were made possible for supplementing political detente with respective measures in the military sphere.

ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME writes on the anniversary that the conference, originally called on the initiative and as a result of the socialist countries efforts, turned into a triumph of political realism, in a victory for all peoples of the European continent.

ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME mentions the proposals put forward over the recent years by the socialist countries and aimed at furthering the process of detente began in Helsinki. The implementation of these proposals, the paper goes on, will bring about cuts in the armaments on the continent and will therefore make the overall political picture look brighter. "This is of particular significance having in mind that the 1980 Madrid meeting of the Final Act signatories is not far away. The European nations are hopeful that the meeting will be a success, expecting of it the achievement of concrete results to contribute to peace, security and cooperation on the European continent in keeping with the spirit of Helsinki" reads the commentary in conclusion.

TIRANA RADIO DESCRIBES POLAND'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU011443 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Poland has been gripped by an acute economic crisis which is characterized by a decreasing rate of production, rising prices, inflation, and so forth. A communique recently published by the Polish Central Statistics Office admits the current difficulties of Poland's economy. The communique states that in the first half of the current year production declined in several branches of the economy, including industry, agriculture and transportation and that many enterprises operate below their capacity. Major investments dropped sharply as compared with the corresponding period of last year. They dropped by 13.9 percent. In the first half of the current year the transport sectors also had large deficits. As compared with the corresponding period last year, freight carried by transportation enterprises dropped by 5.5 percent, passenger transportation by 4.3 percent and maritime transportation by 11.8 percent.

Agriculture and livestock sectors are also experiencing economic crisis. According to expectations cited in the communique, agriculture will have large deficits this year as well, while the livestock sector has suffered more failure. The number of cattle has dropped by 10.6 percent and the number of pigs by 7.5 percent. All this has affected the country's market which is very short of food products and industrial commodities. It has also led to a sharp price rise in various commodities, including food products. According to data given in the Polish press, during the current year prices went up by 8.5 percent, while fuel prices increased about (?15) percent.

In the worsening crisis gripping the country the Polish revisionists increasingly turn to begging from capitalist countries; Poland's foreign debts now amount to over \$15 billion.

ATA NOTES INCREASED SUPPLY OF FERTILIZERS FOR AGRICULTURE

AU021450 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

["Albanian Agriculture Is Being Supplied With Increased Amounts of Locally Produced Chemical Fertilizers--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 2 (ATA)--During the 35 years after liberation a powerful modern chemical industry has been set up in Albania as a result of the toil and sweat of the Albanian workers and specialists. Albania already meets, relying on its own forces, all the needs of agriculture for chemical fertilizers such as superphosphates, ammonium nitrates, urea, etc.

In 1977 Albanian agriculture employed eleven times more chemical fertilizers than in 1960 and sixty times more than in 1950. In the last two years alone, from 1976 to 1978, the production of Urea was doubled. An increase of 140-145 per cent of the production of the chemical industry is envisaged for 1980 as against 1975, while the use of chemical fertilizers will increase by 65 per cent. Last year Albanian agriculture employed 150 kilograms of chemical fertilizers per hectare of arable land as against 17 kilograms in 1960.

The use of chemical fertilizers and the mechanisation of agriculture, the extension of the irrigated area, the large scale use of advanced methods, etc. have become important factors for the rapid increase of agricultural and livestock production, mainly through the increase of productivity. Thus, for example, a 60 per cent increase of bread grains is envisaged in 1980 over 1975 and over 80 per cent of this increase will be secured through the increase of productivity. All this clearly testifies that Albanian socialist agriculture is developing impetuously as an intensive agriculture and that the agricultural production gained stability more and more becoming independent from the climatic and soil factors.

ZHIVKOV HOLDS MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN CP LEADERS

Florakis of Greece

AU021914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 2 August Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, met Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

The two party leaders exchanged opinions on a number of topical international issues and issues of the international communist and workers movement. The BCP and the Greek Communist Party noted with satisfaction that detente continues to be a dominating tendency in international life despite the attempts of the imperialist forces to stop this positive process.

They stressed the important role of the USSR and the other socialist countries as well as the communist and workers parties and all democratic and progressive forces for asserting the spirit of Helsinki and strengthening the cause of peace.

The two parties decisively condemn the China leadership's hegemony and expansionist policy aimed at sharpening international tension. This is a policy which contradicts the vital interests of all peoples.

They confirm their solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam in their struggle for preserving their motherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity and strengthening security in Southeast Asia.

The two parties unreservedly support the struggle of the Cypriot people for justly solving the Cypriot problem along the UN recommendations while preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned foreign policy of Cyprus.

The two parties greet the active development of the Bulgarian-Greek relations, which corresponds with the basic interests of the two friendly peoples and facilitates the strengthening of the spirit of goodneighborliness, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe.

They expressed their willingness to further develop and strengthen the relations of sincere friendship and deep mutual respect which exist between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Maidana of Paraguay

AU021916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 2 August Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, met Antonion Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee, who is on vacation in Bulgaria.

Information on the two parties' activities was exchanged and some topical issues of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement were discussed as well. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed Comrade Antonion Maidana on the tasks which the BCP is solving in the present, and which are closely connected with its principle-minded foreign policy.

Comrade Antonion Maidana told about the activity of the Paraguayan Communist Party aimed at uniting all democratic and patriotic forces in the struggle for removing the existing anti-people's regime, and he expressed his warm gratitude to the BCP and Bulgarian people for the steady support. He highly evaluated the successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society as well as our country's foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and world.

The two parties expressed their willingness to further contribute to strengthening the process of detente and oppose the aggressive policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism and China's present leadership.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Antonion Maidana expressed the two parties' willingness to expand the fraternal friendship and cooperation and to contribute to further strengthening the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH USSR END 2 AUGUST, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU021911 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (BTA)--A protocol on the two-day talks between Bulgaria and the USSR, connected with the concluding stage of the work on preparing the general scheme for specialization and cooperation in material production between the two countries up to 1990 and on the coordination of the state economic plans between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the 1981-1985 period, was signed here today.

The document was signed by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Mr Nikolay Baybakov, deputy-chairman of the Soviet Ministerial Council and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

STATE TOURISM COMMITTEE REPORTS ON ROMANIA'S GAS REGULATIONS

AU021916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The State Committee on Tourism of the People's Republic of Bulgaria announces that, according to the one-sided decision of the competent organs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, new regulations on selling gasoline to foreign automobile tourists have been introduced on 1 August.

This decision does not comply with the existing agreements on mutual [word indistinct] between our countries. The State Committee on Tourism is making efforts to reach an agreement.

Our country's competent organs are making steps to facilitate the return trip of foreign tourists vacationing in Bulgaria to their countries, as well as the return of Bulgarian automobile tourists from Romania.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VAPTSAROV NATIONALITY QUESTION

AU021135 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (BTA)--A falsification designed to cover up evil political aims and territorial ambitions harmful to peace and goodneighbourliness.

(?This) is how Bulgarian writers describe the intention of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the great Bulgarian poet, revolutionary and communist Nikola Vaptsarov as an anniversary of a Macedonian poet.

The declaration of the Union of Bulgarian Writers reads: "To witness with indifference an outrage against a poet with immense contribution to twenty century literature and to see how his name is being put into the service of shameful and hazardous political pursuits, which no honest man could ever approve of, is tantamount to acting accomplices in loathsome and dangerous aims."

Published today, the declaration is signed by Mr Pantaley Zarev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers and by all the members of the Executive Council of the Union of Bulgarian Writers.

The declaration, entitled "Nikola Vaptsarov--the Pride of the Bulgarian People" bears the motto "Falsehood is never helpful....." words that belong to Gotse Delchev, the great Bulgarian revolutionary and fighter for the liberation of Macedonia from Ottoman bondage.

It is said in the declaration that Bulgarian writers would not have bothered to pay attention "to this monstrous and dishonest encroachment upon the work, the nationality and the memory of a Bulgarian poet, without whom both Bulgarian and world literature would have suffered a loss, had it not been for the conviction that evil political aims and territorial ambitions harmful to peace and goodneighbourliness lie hidden behind this noisy international and literary, as they call it, manifestation."

It is pointed out that for years now events and names long associated with the Bulgarian history have been systematically and most arbitrarily retailored in unconcealed defiance of documents and evidence. And this re-tailoring is being done by people in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia who have "turned the forgery of historical facts into a permanent occupation of theirs."

The Struga eves of poetry in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia due to be held August 23-29, 1979 and particularly the preparation to celebrate at them Vaptsarov as a non-Bulgarian poet and revolutionary are the concrete occasion that prompted the declaration.

"Up to now, deeming it impossible to live in permanent falsehood, we hoped those who fabricated it would at least start respecting the historical facts" reads the declaration of the Union of Bulgarian Writers. "This hope made us pass over in silence, though not in indifference, their insulting acts against the Bulgarian literature.... But we can no longer turn deaf ears and blind eyes to the flagrant violations committed against names of national sanctity, to the unheard of denationalization to which our eminent figures were being posthumously subjected to, to the outrage against the memory of many of those whom our people cherish deeply and to whom we owe eternal gratitude for they have built us as a nation, as a culture and a state...."

The declaration makes a detailed review of the life and work of the poet and revolutionary Nikola Vaptsarov. It is stressed that "nowadays it is impossible to imagine not only the Bulgarian literature, but also the Bulgarian political history without his great work. And this is so because Vaptsarov was not only a fervent poet but also a committed party functionary, not only a man of fiery rhymes, but a man of stringent revolutionary duties, not only an ardent Bulgarian patriot, but a fighter for justice in the world, a fighter who was never sparing of himself."

Further on the declaration deals with historical heritage--a precious possession of every nation. It is, the declaration says, the living memory of the nation. It is the lesson painfully learned in victory and defeat and for that reason "every attempt at stealing foreign heritage, inevitably accompanied as it is by a string of distortions, concealments and trickery, resembles a fossil which the moral, scientific and intellectual evolution seems to have bypassed untouched."

Pointing out that the disrespect for facts is so outrageous that its very existence seems incredible, the declaration goes on to reveal that in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia "they have violated the national honour of Khristo Smirnenski, the sunny bard of the Bulgarian working class." Impudently, they have changed the title of Miladinov brothers' "Bulgarian Folk Songs" to "Macedonian Folk Songs." Furiously expurgating all those parts in the works of Konstantin Miladinov, Rayko Zhinzifov, Yordan Hadjikonstantinov-Jinot, Grigor Purlichev and other revival period figures of course, in which the authors refer to themselves as Bulgarians, they have even dared to question the Bulgarian nationality of such titans of the revolution as Gotse Delchev, Dame Gruev, Yane Sandanski, and even Father Paisiy and Tsar Samuil.

Fakers of history are thus addressed in the declaration: "The living man can think of himself as he will, this is a business of his own, but he has no right to impose his consideration and schemes on others, especially on those who are gone. And this is precisely the way in which Nikola Vaptsarov and many other eminent Bulgarians have been treated. And this was being done by producing the absurd argument that, you see, those people simply had not known what they were. Indeed, it follows that these people had simply failed to realize they were not Bulgarians and had quite wrongly assumed to be such. And what is more this error of theirs had misled the whole of mankind into believing they were Bulgarians," reads the declaration.

Prompted by the Skopje allegations that Vaptsarov had written his verses with Macedonia in his mind, the declaration recalls that no great figure in the Bulgarian literature had ever stayed aloof from the fate of the Bulgarians in Macedonia or had failed to dedicate them inspired lines. "Vaptsarov is organically associated with the traditions of the Bulgarian artistic genius and it was precisely the theme of Macedonia, which he considered a Bulgarian land, like Botev, Vazov and Yavorov did before him, that comes as a further proof of this." In that connection, the declaration stresses that the interest of the population of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in Vaptsarov--the great Bulgarian poet and revolutionary, is conceivable to the Bulgarian writers more than it is to any other. What is inconceivable, the declaration reads on, is the fact that this population has been denied the possibility to read his verses in the original and tell the truth about his national belonging, to be familiar with the views on the matter of no other but his native mother and his brother.

"If someone feels the lack of values, reads the declaration, and this hurts his self-confidence, this is yet no reason for him to covet the cultural wealth belonging to others. Vaptsarov is part of the flesh and blood of the Bulgarian nation, of her working class, of her Communist Party and her socialist literature."

Having analysed in detail the influences Vaptsarov experienced in the early years of his work and the themes and ideas of his poems, the declaration brands as "profanation" the Skopje attempts to "posthumously amputate his own thoughts and sentiments and to ascribe to him thoughts and ideas, to uproot him from his kin and to force upon him alien ones, to misinterpret his message and to vest him in a non-Bulgarian nationality, to take him out of his native culture and to force him into a foreign one...."

Vaptsarov's work in the Bulgarian Communist Party, too, is analysed. It is stressed that he belonged to the generation which the grateful successors called the sacrificial generation, the generation who bore the brunt of the 1941-1944 anti-fascists resistance of the Bulgarian people.

Describing Vaptsarov's background, the declaration reads that "it was this background that inspired his immortal songs written in a crystalline pure Bulgarian language with the fervour of a communist, internationalist, and a poet with Bulgarian national consciousness, belonging to all those who consider themselves Macedonian Bulgarians."

Vaptsarov marks a height in the Bulgarian anti-fascist poetry, reads on the declaration. The vigour of his patriotic, class and international ethos, has ranked Vaptsarov with Frederico Garcia Lorea, Julius Fucik and Mussa Dzhailil. The declaration quotes the opinions of Salvatore Quasimodo, Nicolas Guillen and others who think of Vaptsarov as a great poet whose fame has gone far beyond the borders of his homeland--Bulgaria--to attain universal human meaning and vigour.

Vaptsarov's sensitivity is not only Bulgarian, it is also European. His belonging to the European resistance movement had widened the scope of his horizon, of his emotional world, had drawn him nearer to the greatest poets of the resistance period and the Second World War, reads the declaration. All this attached an international significance and glory to his heroic name. The Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian working class feel proud to have reared such a son. The declaration quotes the letter of the poet's mother Elena to the "PIRINSKO DELC" paper in 1968 in which she had voiced her surprise and indignation at the attempts of others to claim Vaptsarov as their own. It quotes also an excerpt from the memoirs of his brother Boris, part of which reads: "...It is true he used to dream, write and fight for the liberation of the Macedonian Bulgarians.... He was with clear Bulgarian national consciousness and it was not possible to be otherwise. His great grandfather, his grandfather, his grandmother, father and mother being known for their Bulgarian patriotism, it would have been impossible for some sort of hybrid of a different nationality to be born."

On April 2, 1942 Vaptsarov himself filled a police identity question form with the following data: Name--Nikola Yonkov Vaptsarov; Born on 24 November, 1909; Married; Childless; Nationality--Bulgarian; Citizenship--Bulgarian;

Having set forth all fact and evidence the declaration of the Union of Bulgarian Writers asks: "What sort of logics and ethics are these that will lead us to discredit those who speak for themselves, who speak through their bright minds and pure hearts, through their proud and unbribeable consciousness and to give credence instead to newly-hatched, self-proclaimed and dubious unknowns who are interpreting the life and work of Vaptsarov. For us this is not a moot point, reads the declaration, but we took pains to deal with it in greater detail, only in order to make it plain that the Union of Bulgarian Writers is fully aware of the unsavoury activity of those who claim they respected all nations and cultures, while stretching out their dirty hands upon our national values, upon the peaks of the Bulgarian literature."

"We are convinced that the world writers' public too will not stay indifferent to such sort of activity" reads the declaration.

Pointing out that the noisy manifestation, literary at that as they have called it in Yugoslavia, serves as a screen for evil political aims. The declaration goes on to say that the organizers of this campaign are deceiving the world public and the literary public into believing that Vaptsarov's native Pirin area is part and parcel of the cultural, ethnic and political integrity of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, which is of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On this the declaration reads: "And this is being tolerated in a socialist country which is to attend the forthcoming conference of the non-aligned in Havana and would insist there on the peaceful settlement of conflicts and disputes between countries of distant continents, while admitting of territorial claims to be made in regard to her neighbours and under the deceptive cover of seemingly innocent international literary manifestation."

The Union of Bulgarian Writers appeals to all invited to attend the 18 Struga eves of poetry where the 70th anniversary of Nikola Vaptsarov is to be celebrated not as a Bulgarian but a Macedonian poet, to dissociate themselves from the falsifications and thus avoid unwillingly acting accomplice to a forgery committed before the eyes of all mankind. "We are convinced they will listen to the voice of mother and brother, to the truth about Nikola Vaptsarov. We are convinced they will defend the name and the revolutionary honour of the Bulgarian poet and communist, of the poet and internationalist Nikola Vaptsarov from any encroachments."

"We, the Bulgarian writers, believe that the truth about the great and beloved son of Bulgaria cannot be trampled down," reads the declaration in conclusion.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS ON NEW AUTOMATED COMMUNICATIONS

AU011536 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] "In 1981 an international automated telephone station and an international automated telegraph station will start operating in our capital--Sofia. Then our country's telephone subscribers will be able to automatically dial any number in any European state, as promptly as they now dial numbers in the okrug centers within the country."

The prompt automation of our communication is a result of the application of the documents adopted at the Conference of the International Consultative Committee on Telephone and Telegraph Communications and of the International Union of Long Distance Communications. They chose our capital as an international center of telecommunications, which among other things is because of Sofia's geographic location. Thus, our capital will be a transit center for European communications with the Middle East and Mediterranean countries.

"The construction of the international telephone station has already started. Its building will be situated in an area of 3,500 square kilometers. It will consist of metal structures, on the basis of a project worked out by the Isproekt Institute.

The construction of the international telegraph station has also started. It is expected to be completed in 1981 and it will establish communications with 128 countries. The station will serve 2,000 subscribers. Telex numbers in Europe, America, Asia and Africa can be reached from anywhere in our country.

"Bulgaria is the third country in Europe which will be provided with a fully automated telegraph station."

II. 3 Aug 79

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

D 1

U.S. CITIZEN DETAINED BY SECURITY ORGANS 27 JULY

LD021923 Prague CTK in English 1803 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Ladinov Randa, a United States citizen using the name Walter Randa, was detained by Czechoslovak security organs on July 27 on suspicion of criminal acts of murder and defection abroad committed still as a Czechoslovak citizen. The investigation continues.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC LINKS IN ARMS INDUSTRY

LD030912 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--With regard to the overt Maoist orientation on feverish armament, it is apparent that the visits by U.S. scientists to China and Chinese to the U.S. serve as a veil for dangerous cooperation in the development of rocket, nuclear and other types of weapons, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

This process, inspired by Beijing, is quietly supported by the U.S. military industrial complex which considers Maoists its allies. The plot of the U.S. and Chinese reaction has become another factor against peace and international security, the paper stresses.

GAS SUPPLIES SECURED FOR CZECHOSLOVAK MOTORISTS IN ROMANIA

LD022046 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Following intensive talks between Czechoslovak organs and the Romanian side, supplies of petrol were secured tonight for Czechoslovak motorists in Romania returning home until August 10, officials of the Czechoslovak Government Committee for Tourism told CETEKA.

Explaining the situation after Romania's announcement yesterday of measures concerning the sale of petrol to Czechoslovak tourists in Romania, the officials said that Czechoslovak organs and Czechoslovak embassies in Romania and Bulgaria took steps to make it possible for Czechoslovak citizens returning from Romania or going through the country in their cars to be able to return home with as few difficulties as possible and as soon as possible. Great assistance was granted to Czechoslovak motorists by Hungarian and Bulgarian organs, especially as regards food supplies and medical care.

Romanian travel agencies will sell petrol vouchers to Czechoslovak motorists on border crossings, in Bucharest and other Romanian cities.

Talks continue with the Romanian side on the solution of the situation after August 10 this year, the officials of the government Committee for Tourism said, and asked Czechoslovak motorists not to go to or across Romania until further information is provided.

UGANDAN DELEGATION DEPARTS PRAGUE 2 AUGUST

LD021940 Prague CTK in English 1805 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A seven-man Ugandan good will mission headed by Ateker Ejalu, member of the Executive Council of the National Liberation Front and minister of regional cooperation, ended its visit of Czechoslovakia and left here today.

CZECH HEALTH MINISTRY ANNOUNCES END TO HEPATITIS EPIDEMIC

LD021935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] And now we will answer your numerous questions. The Czech Ministry of Health announces that in view of current developments it is possible to regard the hepatitis epidemic, which started on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic in June 1979, as over.

Fast and comprehensive medical and other measures have prevented the further spreading of the epidemic and insured comprehensive treatment of the sick. The present situation makes it possible for health organizations to allow children and youths up to 18 years of age, from the entire territory of the Czech Socialist Republic, to attend mass-organized children's and youth tours abroad except for those who have recently been in contact with persons suffering from hepatitis. Likewise, it is now possible in the Czech Socialist Republic to organize pioneer camps and other forms of children's recreation. However, certain hygienic measures requiring increased activity by medical bodies and personnel are still in force. Public cooperation is still needed. Therefore it is necessary to also consistently observe the relevant hygienic measures in homes, recreational and other establishments, and to consistently follow instructions issued by the health service.

BRIEFS

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA HARVEST PROGRESS--According to the Central Harvesting Commission, these last few days a total of 110,000 hectares of grain has been harvested in Bohemia and Moravia, that is, roughly one tenth of the planned acreage. Rape has been reaped on about two fifth of the sown acreage. One third of fodder crops have been mowed. But the procurement of fodder dried by hot air is still lagging. The intermediary summer crops have been sown on only 78,000 hectares; that is one third of the planned task. By 29 July 161,330 tons of grain had been procured, 99,000 tons of which went to the state fund. [Prague PRACE in Czech 1 Aug 79 pp 1,3 AU]--Farmers in North Bohemia have harvested some 5 percent of the 134,000 hectares of cereals so far. Farmers in South Moravia have already fulfilled their task almost 17 percent, by reaping grain on 54,700 hectares. In South Bohemia the harvest of winter barley has ended already. [Prague ZEMEDELISKE NOVINY in Czech 31 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA--In Slovakia 377,400 hectares out of the 649,230 hectares of densely sown cereals, or 58.1 percent, have been reaped to date. The second harvesting of perennial fodder crops on arable soil has been 70 percent completed, and the second fodder harvesting from meadows 29 percent. In West Slovakia 236,710 out of 308,326 hectares of cereals have been harvested. Only 152,495 hectares of straw have been gathered; that is less than 50 percent of the required amount. Fallow plowing has been completed on 98,762 hectares, or 35.4 percent. The sowing of stubble-field mixtures is lagging. The second harvesting of perennial fodder on West Slovakia's arable soil has been 88 percent completed, whereas the second gathering of fodder from meadows is lagging--less than 63 percent of the 27,453 hectares have been mowed. Almost one third of the planned acreage of early potatoes have been plowed up. Because of the recent storms the harvest in Central Slovakia has slowed down. The harvest in East Slovakia has been slightly less than 50 percent completed because of the recent rains; and fodder from arable soil has been gathered on more than 24 percent in the second fodder mowing. The hay gathering from meadows is slightly lagging. [Bratislava ROJNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 1 Aug 79 pp 1,2 AU]

DAILY REPORTS ON SED DELEGATION VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

AU021509 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Moscow dispatch: "SED Delegation Completes Visit to Soviet Union"]

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Auditing Commission under the leadership of its chairman, Kurt Seibt, visited the Soviet Union from 25-31 July 1979. During their stay the delegation members acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experiences and met with Genadiy Sisov, chairman of the CPSU's Central Auditing Commission. They also visited the Kharkov and Volgograd CPSU oblast committees and inspected industrial and agricultural enterprises.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER EHM RETURNS FROM USSR

LD021320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1046 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rostock--A naval force of the GDR People's Navy, led by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister, head of the People's Navy, returned on Thursday from an official fleet visit to the Soviet Union. After a 5-day visit to Tallinn, the crews of the Berlin coastal protection ship and the Wilhelm Pieck training ship were welcomed in their home port with military honors. The People's Navy delegation had conveyed congratulations to the comrades in arms of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet on this year's "USSR Navy Day" and had participated, together with members of the Polish Navy, in the festivities for this occasion.

DER MORGEN COMMEMORATES 1944 WARSAW UPRISING

AU021520 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 1 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[J.V. Flocken article: "The 63 Days of Warsaw: 35 Years Ago Poland's Capital Rose Against the Occupiers"]

[Text] In July 1944 Poland had suffered almost 5 years under the fascist occupation. Hundreds of thousands of people had already fallen victim to the terror of the occupiers. Liberation appeared to be in sight. Soviet troops stood on the Vistula, Warsaw was within their reach. The bourgeois Polish exile government in London, whose objective was a restoration of the prewar conditions, was worried by this development. It decided on an uprising in Warsaw to secure the city as a pawn for the rightist forces before the entry of the Soviet Army.

On 1 August the military resistance forces, supported by the Warsaw residents, were taking up arms. They were not so much concerned with political concepts as with the struggle against the relentless fascist occupiers. The people's wrath was asserting itself. At first 16,000 men rose but their number soon increased to 50,000. But the Varsovians only mustered two cannons, 16 mortars, 190 machineguns and 3,800 pistols. The uprising--ill prepared--was branded with the mark of death from the very beginning.

The heroic resistance to a well-armed superior force of armed SS, police and army units continued for 63 days--until 2 October. The insurgents defended every street, converted each house into a fortress and ultimately entrenched themselves in the sewer system. It was in vain that the Soviet armies, at first not informed of the events, tried to come to the assistance of the surrounded. Their attacks foundered against the constantly reinforced defense front of the fascist Wehrmacht. The adventure of the London exile government collapsed in blood and tears.

The victors' revenge was terrible. More than 200,000 people were murdered and Poland's capital was 90 percent destroyed.

Among the killers SS Group Leader Heinz Reinefarth particularly excelled, at that time he was called the "butcher of Warsaw." Later, in the FRG, he was addressed as "Mr Mayor." He was elected a mayor in Westerland am Sylt, even entered the Schleswig-Holstein Diet as a deputy and collected "compensation" of M100,000. Thus his "heroic feats" in Warsaw gained an extra reward.

The hour of freedom finally struck for Poland's capital on 17 January 1945. Soviet and Polish troops redeemed the city from the occupiers' yoke. Thus the legacy of the Warsaw strugglers who went to their deaths for the freedom of their fatherland was fulfilled.

HAMBURG DPA: REEQUIPMENT OF GDR ARMED FORCES BEGINS

LD021016 Hamburg DPA in German 0902 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The most comprehensive and expansive reequipment program with new weapons systems since the foundation of the National People's Army (NVA) has started in the GDR's armed forces. According to East Berlin reports semi-automated and automated weapons, battle technology, guidance and reconnaissance systems are being introduced into all sections of the armed forces. Information Bureau West reports on Thursday that the reequipment program stretches over 10 years and brings with it considerable consequences not only for the NVA, but for the whole of the economy.

The magazine MILITAERWESSEN, published by the GDR Defense Ministry, admitted in this connection that the large expenditure required for the modernization of the GDR Army "will not be available for investments in the interest of economic growth." However Eastern military expenditure does not have the same effect as arms costs in the West. Under socialist conditions they do not lead to disproportions and to economic crises. Furthermore the Warsaw Pact is forced to react "to the arms challenge."

FRG SPOKESMAN'S REMARKS ON GDR CRIMINAL CODE REJECTED

LD021652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The recent statement in Bonn by [State Secretary Klaus]-Boelling, the government spokesman, on the Third Criminal Law Amendment Act and other acts passed by the People's Chamber on 28 June this year to perfect our domestic legal system, is strongly rejected by the GDR as gross interference in the GDR's internal affairs. This was stated today by a spokesman of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

The GDR does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of the FRG. Official Berlin quarters are astonished, however, that a government, under whose direction surveillance and job-denial practices have been raised to the level of official policy and where civil liberties have been severely restricted under the cloak of the struggle against terrorism, considers it appropriate to raise questions which are exclusively within the GDR's competence. It is obvious that such an official government position on Bonn's part against the GDR can only be calculated to strain GDR-FRG relations.

FRANZ-JOSEF STRAUSS COMMENTS ON HUNGARY-FRG RELATIONS

LD022335 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] For the past 4 days a group of 257 parliamentarians from Bavaria have been in Hungary, accompanied by Bavarian Minister-President Mr Franz-Josef Strauss. During the visit Mr Strauss, who returned to Munich earlier today, had talks with Mr Kadar, the first secretary of the HSWP, and the deputy prime minister responsible for economic affairs, Mr Huszar. Charlie Coutts asked Mr Strauss about the background to his visit: [begin recording]

[Strauss] Our parliamentary group in the Bayerischer Landtag has the habit to make an annual visit in foreign countries before the parliamentary holidays begin. So, the parliamentary group has been in Austria, in Switzerland, in Belgium, in Israel, in Sued Tyrol, Alto Adige, and this year they have decided, what I had planned, to make a trip to Hungary. But before they made this official, they asked me what I would think of it. And I strongly supported it, because the Hungarian-Bavarian relations have developed in a very fruitful and productive way, economically, [and in] cultural relations. I have been in Hungary 2 years before. The Hungarians have made a Hungarian week in Munich, an exhibition which had a very great frequency. So I met my host of this tour, Mr Huszar, deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs. And we continued here what we had discusses already in my home in Munich.

[Coutts] Of course, you have spoken both as private citizen, German citizen and as the first prime minister-president of Bavaria. But nevertheless you are a candidate for chancellor; you might one day lead the whole of Federal Germany. Based on your visit to Hungary, what do you think might be the kind of relationship in future between Federal Germany and Hungary [words indistinct] in international affairs and especially in Europe?

[Strauss] Here you are touching a point to which I referred in particular in my talks with Huszar, but also in my talks with Kadar. I had told them, you know, that I am a strong promoter of good relations between Hungary and Bavaria. If I would change my position from Munich to Bonn, from Bavarian minister-president to Federal chancellor, you could be sure that, I guarantee you, that I would promote those relations in the same strong way between Bonn and Budapest as I have done between Munich and Budapest.

[Coutts] Mr Strauss, thank you very much. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON PLIGHT OF HUNGARIAN, POLISH TOURISTS IN ROMANIA

Correspondents on Situation at Border

LD021006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Correspondents of NEPSZABADSAG and MAGYAR HIRLAP visited the country's most important border crossing stations yesterday. This is the height of the season, the traffic is very heavy. The work of border guard authorities on the Austrian, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav borders is balanced and undisturbed. At Biharkeresztes, however, there is a great pile-up and much confusion as a result of the Romanian measures, writes NEPSZABADSAG. Yesterday only those who had convertible currency were allowed into Romania. In practice therefore, NEPSZABADSAG emphasizes, of those from the socialist countries only the ones whose destination was further away, such as Turkey or Greece, and so had the necessary means of payment could continue their journey.

The correspondent of MAGYAR HIRLAP reports from the road border crossing at Artand. The Romanian party allowed only those who could produce at least \$10 or the equivalent in convertible currency to cross. This money could be exchanged at the border for fuel tickets. MAGYAR HIRLAP writes that only those vehicles which do not have more than 10 liters of fuel in their tanks are allowed to cross into Hungary.

MAGYAR HIRLAP has contacted travel agencies. According to information from Volantourist, those on holiday in Bulgaria have been notified of the situation by telegram, and if necessary they may ask for money for fuel from local travel offices or the Hungarian Embassy. Ibus has canceled car tours passing through Romania but it has not yet been decided what is to be done about coach tours advertised to take place after 7 August.

Szabolcs Szilegyi reports from Warsaw:

The Polish news agency PAP has received many inquiries. It therefore turned to the Orbis travel agency to clarify the Romanian measures on fuel prices. In its announcement, Orbis emphasizes that the Romanian authorities changed the purchasing conditions for fuel--gasoline and other propellant materials may only be bought by foreign tourists with tickets which may be bought by convertible currency. The Polish tourist agency does not have such tickets at its disposal and so it is in practice impossible to travel to or cross Romania by car. The Polish tourist authorities have undertaken strenuous efforts to insure that Polish car and motorcycle tourists in Romania can return.

The Orbis announcement stresses that the regulation is in conflict with agreements between the Polish People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic and does not meet international practice.

Assistance to Motorists

LD012130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] MTI has been authorized to give the following information:

With regards to the situation that has evolved as a result of measures connected with fuel purchases in Romania, the authorities and foreign representative organs of the Hungarian People's Republic will take every measure necessary to insure that Hungarian nationals returning with their cars from Romania, or crossing Romania's territory on their way home from other countries, can return home with as few difficulties as possible. In order to insure this, the concerned authorities of the Hungarian Government have contacted representatives of the Romanian Government. The Hungarian foreign representative and consular authorities concerned will provide our nationals with appropriate information and assistance.

At the Hungarian-Romanian border crossings there have been long lines of motorists travelling to Romania or wishing to cross Romania's territory from the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the CSSR, the Bulgarian People's Republic and other countries--motorists who, for the time being, are unable to continue their journey because of the measures connected with the purchase of fuel.

In view of this situation, the local Hungarian authorities have taken circumspect measures to be of assistance to travellers waiting to cross in the solution of their supply, health and other problems.

Cooperation From Romania

LD022046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Following Hungarian-Romanian discussions concerning the Romanian measures on the purchase of gasoline, the Romanian side announced this afternoon that pending further measures, until 10 August the necessary gasoline will be guaranteed to Hungarian tourists returning home with their cars. Similarly, the necessary gasoline for crossing through Romania will also be guaranteed for those who wish to return from Bulgaria via Romanian territory.

Customs Official on Situation

LD030918 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Press review on fuel saving measures]

[Text] NEPSZABADSAG publishes Gyula Feher's interview with Maj Gen Janos Szalai, the commander of Customs and the Internal Revenue Police, on rules, regulations and preferences.

In order to speed up traffic, a new border crossing station is to be built at Hegyeshalom.

Naturally, the situation at the Romanian border also came up in the conversation. Dr Szalai called attention to the fact that fuel must not be taken abroad except in the fuel tank. The carrying of fuel in spare cans is banned by international safety regulations.

The commander noted that a decree has been issued according to which from 1 August all publicly owned cars from those countries which require that fuel for Hungarian cars be bought with convertible currency, must likewise buy their fuel in Hungary with convertible currency.

MSZMP'S NEMETH RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD021210 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 2 (MTI)--Thursday morning Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received the visiting delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party led by General Secretary Clodomiro Almeyda. The cordial meeting was attended by Janos Berecz, head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department.

SEMIANNUAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHART RELEASED

AU021650 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Aug 79 p 10 AU

["Economic Index Chart"]

[Text] The first 6 months of 1979 (in percentages of the previous year's corresponding period)

Socialist Industry

Volume of the Gross Value of Production

Socialist industry as a whole	103.6
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Within this

Metallurgy	102.5
Machine industry	103.9
Chemical industry	106.6
Building materials industry	102.6
Light industry	100.2
Food industry	104.2

Socialist industry excluding the food industry	103.5
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Number of employees in socialist industry	98.8
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Building Industry

Building industry production	103.3
Number of employees	99.3

Foreign Trade (at current prices)

Imports	101.7
Exports	114.8

Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	109.7
Within this	
Foodstuff	110.00
Clothing apparel	106.9
Miscellaneous industrial goods	110.3
Procurement	105.5
Within this	
Vegetable products	120.7
Live animals	104.00
Animal products	101.3
Performance of Transportation Enterprises	
Freight transportation (on basis of freight ton/kilometer)	101.8
Long-distance passenger transportation (on basis of passenger/kilometer)	101.5
Monthly Average Wage of People in Employment	
In socialist industry	105.3
In building industry	105.2
Retail trade price index	105.8

BORBELY GIVES LECTURE TO KISZ LEADERS

LD022052 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Borbely gave a lecture on economic-political issues at the training camp for KISZ leaders. The MSZMP Central Committee secretary then replied to questions put by the young people. Prior to this, the leaders of the Csepel works briefed the guest on the production achievements of the large enterprise.

KADAR SENDS LETTER TO CHILDREN'S MEETING IN BUDAPEST

LD290206 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The European children's meeting has begun in Budapest. The festive opening ceremony was held in the city sports hall. Delegates from 30 countries participated. The occasion was attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. The opening speech was given by Mrs Istvan Szuecz, secretary general of the pioneer organization.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has written a letter to the participants of the meeting. We quote from this letter:

You young people speak in a number of languages, but there are many links among you. You all love your parents, your friends, your country; you are still children but already you are beginning to understand the world. The world looks on you as pledges for the future, as the adults of tomorrow. Your friendship can be the greatest treasure of the future adults and a source of strength at the time when the fate of the world, its peace and happiness will rest on your shoulders.

Kadar points out that adults everywhere are engaged in the defense of peace. Children can also do a great deal for a peaceful future. Go about in the world with your eyes open, with concern for others and knowing how to act. Learn diligently, live honestly and cheerfully, stressed Janos Kadar in his letter.

SITUATION OF POLISH TOURISTS TRANSITING ROMANIA IMPROVES

LD021845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The situation facing Polish tourists transiting the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania has radically improved. All tourists who today reached or found themselves on the Romanian border managed to cross it and are certain of being able to return home as well as of reaching their holiday destinations in Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece and other countries. Far-reaching assistance is being extended to Polish tourists by the Bulgarian, Hungarian and USSR authorities in the form of sales of gasoline in the currencies of the socialist countries and in quantities sufficient to transit Romanian territory. In a special measure the Romanian border gas station on the Danube has also started to sell gasoline for leis.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS 'UNEVEN PROGRESS' IN HARVEST

LD021346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The harvest is making uneven progress in various parts of Poland, with frequent rain holding farmers back. In state farms in the Wielkopolska Region, grain has been harvested from almost a quarter of the area under cultivation. All state farms in the Warsaw Voivodship have begun the harvest, whereas in northern voivodships the cutting of grain has only just started.

OSTROLEKA PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES POLITICAL WORK

AU021514 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Political and Educational Work--Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Ostroleka"]

[Text] The 31 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Ostroleka was devoted to the lines of political and educational work among the people of the Kurpie Territory.

The plenum, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Jerzy Smyczynski, outlined further ideological-educational activities of the voivodship party organization totaling almost 24,000 members and candidates. The plenum discussion stressed the need to develop active explanatory and propaganda activities, to further promote civil attitudes among the inhabitants of Kurpie Territory and to mobilize them for the implementation of economic tasks that are important for the country and the region.

The plenum devoted much attention to further strengthening party training in the voivodship. Over 223,000 persons are involved in various forms of ideological training in Kurpie Territory. Industrial plants have organized economic training in which young activists participate on an extensive scale. Branches of the evening university of Marxism-Leninism are active in towns and several rural parishes of the region.

The plenum stressed the role that should be played in the ideological-educational front by efficient and militant educational and cultural centers and pointed to the importance of the relevant activities pursued by trade unions and social and youth organizations.

The plenum was attended by Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO KAMPUCHEA--Phnom Penh, 31 July, PAP--Ambassador Sergiusz Mikulicz has presented his credentials to President of the United National Salvation Front CC, President of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin. Ambassador S. Mikulicz was then received by President Heng Samrin in a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS--According to the Ministry of Agriculture estimates, thus far cereals on an area of over 1,600 million hectares have been cut. There is however considerable variety in the degree in which the work is progressing in various voivodships. For instance in Suwalki, Olsztyn and Elblag Voivodships, the harvest has just only started, while in central Poland and in the west the work is more advanced. The best progress has been achieved by the farmers in Sieradz Voivodship who have cut over 70 percent of cereals, and Radom Voivodship where the harvest has passed the halfway mark. It is estimated that the crops have been carted in from about 400,000 hectares. At the same time farmers are carrying out ploughing, which has been completed on over 700,000 hectares, and half of this area has already been sown with aftercrops. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0306 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD]

POPULATION DATA--TRYBUNA LUDU carries an article by (Marian Klimczyk) from the Central Statistical Office. According to the latest data, the population of Poland at the end of July 1979 was 35.2 million. In the first half of the current year the rate of increase in the population was the same as last year. The population of towns increased by about 200,000, and rural population decreased by 30,000 in the same period. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD]

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISIT TO FRANCE

2 August Arrival

AU021310 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei arrived in Paris today on an official visit. He will have talks with his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet.

Talks, Dinner With Francois-Poncet

AU022040 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of our country, began his official visit to France today at the invitation of his French counterpart Jean Francois-Poncet. At the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the two ministers conducted official talks today. They examined issues concerning bilateral relations, in order to implement decisions agreed upon by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing during the Romanian-French summit last March in Bucharest on the comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries.

The two ministers also discussed matters on strengthening detente, security and peace in Europe and the world, on preparing the Madrid meeting of states that participated in the Helsinki conference, attaining disarmament and peacefully resolving conflicts in the world. They also reviewed other important aspects of the international life.

This evening, the French foreign minister gave a dinner in honor of the Romanian guest. On this occasion, the sides toasted the health of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the continuous development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PLA ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Defense Minister Telegram

AU021435 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the 52d anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Gen Col Ion Coman, **minister** of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to comrade Xu Xiangqian, PRC minister of national defense.

PRC Attache Reception

AU021452 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 52d anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Jun Jun-Lou, PRC military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, gave a cocktail party on Tuesday night, attended by Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Col Gen Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defense; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; party-state activists; and generals and high-ranking officers.

Chen Shuliang, PRC ambassador to Bucharest, as well as chiefs of diplomatic missions, members of the diplomatic corps and military attaches were also present.

UGANDAN DELEGATION ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FROM BINAISA

AU022041 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] A special message for President Nicolae Ceausescu was received from Uganda's President Godfrey Binaisa. The message was conveyed by the head of a Ugandan goodwill mission, which arrived in Bucharest today, during his reception by Comrade Gheorghe Radalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council. During the meeting, the guest also spoke about current concerns of the Ugandan people and leadership concerning the country's socio-economic development and future guidelines in domestic and foreign policy.

The sides also discussed issues concerning the development of technological exchanges between Romania and Uganda.

AGERPRES REPORTS FURTHER DETAILS ON FUEL REGULATIONS

AU281925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/7/1979--The provisions of the recent decree of the State Council of Romania regarding the fuel consumption apply to foreign citizens who enter Romania starting August 1, 1979. From that date on, all foreigners coming by car can be supplied cor 96-98 and cor 88-90 gasoline and gas-oil only on ration coupons payable in free convertible currency. If agreed upon with the respective state, the settlement of gasoline accounts received by foreign tourists can be done in fuel or other goods commonly agreed upon. According to the specifications of the Ministry of Tourism, the fuel ration coupons can be bought from all travel units in the country starting with those at the border.

The tourists who were in Romania on July 26 when the decree was released, holidaying or in transit, as well as in other countries wherefrom they can return home only via Romania can further buy gasoline or gas-oil in their national currency or in lei. The only restriction applied to them according to the decree is that they cannot leave the country having more than 10 litres of fuel for a car. This is a provision also applied to all Romanian and foreign citizens who travel by their own car according to the conventions regarding the traffic in border zones concluded with neighbouring states.

The following prices in foreign currency have been established for gasoline and gas-oil: cor 96-98 gasoline--0.70 U.S. dollars per litre, cor 88-90 gasoline--0.65 U.S. dollars per litre, cor 75 gasoline--0.55 U.S. dollars per litre, gas-oil--0.55 U.S. dollars per litre. These prices are to be recomputed in other free convertible currencies on basis of the ratio of the U.S. dollar to the respective currencies established in accordance with the official rate of exchange with bonus in force. The cor 75 gasoline and the gas-oil are sold to the natural or juristic foreign persons for freight cars or motor-coaches only on ration coupons paid in foreign currency.

The retail prices have been increased as follows: cor 96-98 gasoline--7.50 lei per litre, cor 88-90 gasoline--6.80 lei per litre, gas-oil--lei per litre. The payment in soft currency is done at these prices recomputed on the basis of the ratio of the U.S. dollar to the respective currencies determined by the official rate of exchange with bonus in force.

The foreign currency prices of oil products for ships and aircraft will be periodically established depending on the changes to occur in foreign prices. The diplomatic representations benefit a 0.35 lei per litre price allowance as to the prices in lei stipulated for gasoline delivered by the Office of Services to the diplomatic corps, for the quantities established on reciprocity bases.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM REITERATES FUEL MEASURES, ADDRESSES PROBLEMS

LD030946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Aug, AGERPRES --Answering the questions posed by some tourists from socialist countries with regard to the supply of fuel on Romania's territory, the Ministry of Tourism, on the basis of the decree on measures for the rationing of the fuel consumption and economical use of the passenger cars fleet, specifies as follows:

1. In case of organized trips through tourism organizations by public transport means (airplane, train, bus), the present regime is maintained, according to the conventions in force agreed upon with the respective states. The supply with gasoline-75 and gas oil to physical [as received] or juridical persons, for [words indistinct] be made as until now on the basis of tickets paid for in currency. Therefore, both organized trips and road freight transportation will be made according to the conventions in force with the respective countries.

2. The fuel buying conditions for tourists travelling by car modify as follows:

When entering the country, at border crossings, tourists are [passage indistinct] or in convertible currency, according to the conventions to be concluded with these countries by the relevant bodies.

4. The foreign tourists can buy fuel tickets when crossing the border paying in convertible currencies.

As soon as the decree regarding measures for rationalizing fuel consumption was issued the tourism organizations in all the countries concerned were informed of the new measures taken by the Romanian Government so that the problems posed by fuel supply to foreign tourists could be solved operatively starting August 1, 1979.

The tourists that were in Romania when the decree was issued were supplied with the quantity of fuel they need until departure, including the ten litres when leaving our country that can be paid for in non-convertible currencies or in lei resulted from bank exchanges.

The measures for the strict saving of fuel recently adopted in Romania in the context of the energy crisis on an international plane, are imposed by the fact that the entire quantity of oil Romania imports is paid for in convertible currency. In these conditions, it is only natural that the sale of oil products to tourists travelling to Romania be made in convertible currency too.

The fact that the modality of supplying the tourists travelling by car with fuel has not been agreed upon yet, is exclusively due to the fact that the tourism organizations of the respective countries, which did not act operatively for the solving of the problems raised by the new regulation of fuel supply on Romania's territory.

The Ministry of Tourism will further take all measures for the development and appropriate unfolding of organized trips.

At the same time, measures will be taken for ensuring the supply of fuel to tourists travelling by cars on the basis of the provisions of the decree of Romania's State Council, according to the conventions to be concluded with the interested countries.

OFFICIAL CARS TO CARRY YELLOW NUMBER PLATES FOR FUEL CHECKS

AU021510 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] The Militia General Inspectorate announces: As of 1 August 1979 all vehicles that are socialist property, including utility vehicles and regardless of their registration group, will have sulphur-yellow number plates. The form, size and color of numbers and letters, the inspection sticker and the impressed stamp will remain unchanged.

The responsible cadres in units owning passenger cars are obliged to take measures to immediately paint the number plates of both old and new cars.

This measure is designed to facilitate checks on cars, so as to insure that the provisions of decree on rationalizing fuel consumptions and judiciously administering the motor vehicle pool are being observed by drivers and relevant cadres in units owning vehicles that are socialist property.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY RESEARCH PROGRESS

AU011942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/8/1979--According to the data in the programme of scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress over 1981-1990 and the main guidelines until the year 2000, Romanian nuclear energetics and physics will witness a steady and broad thematic diversification, including top domains, able to give economical solutions for the maintenance of the high-rate multilateral development of the country.

Priority will be given to research in the physics of heavy ions, transuranium elements as well as relativistic nuclear physics, for thoroughly analysing nuclear sciences and the elaboration of new solutions in nuclear energetics. Also elaborated will be new techniques of providing and capitalizing nuclear fuel, of manufacturing advanced nuclear reactors, based on fission and fusion. The aforesaid document, submitted for public debate and soon to be endorsed by the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, underlines the necessity of intensifying research in the development of the mineral raw material base for the necessary fuel for nuclear-electric centrals, since the building of highly important units was stipulated.

In the 1981-1990 decade, Romania will have nuclear-electric centrals with a 3,960 mwe installed power, and the number of such centrals will increase, while their power will total 10,000 mwe by the year 2000.

Romanian scientific research and nuclear technological engineering will be grounded, to an ever greater extent, on Romanian conceptions regarding manufacture of equipment, as well as of fuel and heavy water.

Romanian physicists will lay stress on those researches that are meant to contribute to the development of other sciences and economic branches. New radioisotopes, radioactive and radiopharmaceutical sources will be obtained; phenomena of nuclear magnetic resonance and electronic resonance to be applied in the superior capitalization of materials will be studied.

Studied and applied will be solid-state phenomena as well as the physics of surfaces for obtaining materials with special properties. High development will be recorded with research in quantic physics, power lasers and plasma installations used for isotopic separation in chemistry, biology, machine building and mining.

Romanian scientists will also focus their attention on interdisciplinary sciences. Biophysics, physical electronics, physical metallurgy, etc. will develop.

Researchers will analyse the possibilities of using electron and ion beams, the behavior of matter in extreme conditions of pressure and temperature, processing technologies of metals through electro-erosion and electro-chemistry, elaborated will be high-pressure materials, techniques of using the void, supersounds, high electric and magnetic fields.

Romanian science will contribute to deciphering phenomena in the universe, the investigating the ionosphere, to finding possibilities of preventing seisms.

BLACK SEA RESEARCH FOR FUEL, RAW MATERIALS REPORTED

AU301255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1979--The Black Sea is an important source of energy and at the same time a base of mineral raw materials, a medium of piscicultural and food production with high potential, mainly in the Romanian litoral area. The draft directive-programme of scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress in the 1981-1990 period and the guidelines by 2000, submitted for public debate and then to be advanced for approval to the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, underlines the necessity of particularly intensifying the sea researches. It provides for the complex inventory and capitalization of the Black Sea riches, mainly the geological and fish ones. Technologies will be elaborated for the extraction from sea water of useful substances at a low factory cost. The geological sea-bed researches on the continental shelf will be continued and expanded having in view the use of new types of apparatus and automated means of processing and reading the data obtained by prospectings. Multi-discipline studies will be devoted to the wave energy leading to the accomplishment of projects of efficient marine electric stations. Romania has already a model of marine power station of autochthonous design, and possibilities are now analyzed to apply it at a pilot level. The draft directive-programme also provides for the development of sea-culture, a domain with a special future. Sea fishes of high nutrient value as well as species of edible sea weeds will be cultivated in litoral and lagoon zones. Also envisaged is the intensive acclimation and breeding of high productive sea organisms with a rich biomass. Special attention will be paid to the researches regarding the protection of sea environment against pollution of any kind and to the problems of preserving and protecting the biological resources of the Black Sea.

The Romanian Institute of Marine Researches scored remarkable success in the elaboration and production of depolluting substances and materials, researches which will be expanded in the next period. Efficient measures will be taken for preventing the bio-marine moxae [as received]. Scientific researches regarding the use of Black Sea resources will be carried on in an ever wider cooperation with riparian states: U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Turkey. More important contributions will be made in parallel with the research activity and the capitalization of the Black Sea riches, to the finding out and utilization of the planetary ocean resources by international scientific and technical cooperation.

ROMANIA LIBERA ON EQUAL RIGHTS FOR NATIONALITIES

Rights For All Nationalities

AU311435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 31 Jul 79 AU

["Reality of Equality"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1979--The Bucharest newspaper "ROMANIA LIBERA" publishes in its July 31 issue an article under this headline signed by Kopandi Sandor, secretary of the Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality of Romania, highlighting that within the great changes occurred in the 35 years elapsed since the national anti-fascist, anti-imperialist armed insurrection, the national question was solved in Romania. The newspaper underlines the democratic, consistent and general character of the process of achieving full equality of rights of all citizens of Romania.

In Romania the equality is real, the article stresses, including the economic, political, social and cultural life. Its translation into practice also means that with replacing the old social relations, the content of national relations was also changed. Nowadays, the Romanian newspaper writes, the great problems of the Romanian economic, scientific, cultural development [words indistinct] all working people, irrespective of nationality. Thus the participation of all working people in ruling the country has become a fundamental right and a natural, moral duty of each and every citizen. The laws endorsed by the Grand National Assembly are the result of a joint activity as 8.2 percent of the deputies are of Magyar nationality and 2.2 of German nationality. The people's councils have a similar structure. The mass civic organizations--levers of the socialist democracy in Romania--embrace various categories of population, irrespective of their nationality, a fact mirrored by the composition of the management bodies. The Magyar nationality is represented in the central leading bodies of the main mass and civic organizations as follows: 3.57 percent in the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation, 8.28 percent in the National Women's Council, 3.2 percent in the C.C. of the U.C.A., 7.95 percent in the National Council of the Young Pioneers. The Socialist Unity Front, led by the R.C.P., gathers all the mass and civic organizations, the cooperative unions, creative artists' unions, the councils of the working people of coinhabiting nationalities, all social and political forces of the country, being an active body, a symbol of the unity of the entire Romanian people.

The equality also has an economic content. In the 1965-1975 period alone, 45 percent of the 974 thousand million lei spent for the country's economic development, went to the 16 counties of Transylvania where working people of Romanian, Magyar, German, Serbian and other nationalities are living together. This effort has brought about a vast economic development. Thus, the highest level of industrial production in the inter-war period was exceeded 42 times in 1978 in economy as a whole and 15-20 times in three counties of Transylvania, [words indistinct] times in eight counties and over 41 times in five counties. At the end of the previous five-year plan period, Romanian agriculture used almost 120,000 tractors, of which over 36,000 in the above-mentioned counties, 24 percent of the self-propelled combines are to be found there. While before the war only one fifth of the population was living in urban areas, in 1975 almost one half of the inhabitants lived in urban zones. The urban population of Harghita County increased between 1948 and 1975 from 10 to 37.1 percent and that of Covasna County from 12 to 42.9 percent. The results of joint work and the social (?life), the newspaper writes, unitarily determine the conditions of the material life of everyone. The results scored nowadays help everybody's wider and free participation in the country's life, in the general interest of the collectivity.

Achievements of German Minority

AU012000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/8/1979--All the great achievements scored in Romania in the last three and a half decades organically incorporate the work of the working people of German nationality, reads an article in "ROMANIA LIBERA" daily of August 1 signed by the chairman of the Council of Working People of German Nationality of Romania, Eduard Eisenburger.

The newspaper highlights the contribution of the working people irrespective of nationality on the economic, social and political plane. Thus, the German population is represented in all collective management bodies, in all elected bodies of local or central state administration, in the people's councils, in local and central leadership of public organizations of the Socialist Unity Front, in the Grand National Assembly, in the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Stressing that the solving of the national question is one of the remarkable achievements in Romania in recent years, "ROMANIA LIBERA" writes: For Romania--where Magyars, Germans, Serbians and people of other nationalities settled alongside the Romanians throughout centuries--the complete solving of the problems of the coinhabiting nationalities as integral part of the socialist revolution meant fully equal rights and duties, friendship: brotherhood and unity among all the citizens of the same homeland. Of decisive importance in this respect were the harmonious development, the economic thriving of all counties and localities and on this basis the provision of equal working and living conditions. In the last analysis, the newspaper further writes, this is the determining factor for fully equal rights. At the same time, the German population in Romania has 700 schools and sections with tuition in the German language training on a free-of-charge basis almost 60,000 children, over 2,200 students enrolled in various faculties, thousands of teachers and professors, engineers, researchers, two theatres (in Timisoara and Sibiu), seven publications in over 100,000 copies, radio and television broadcasts, ever better conditions for making known the works of writers, nine publishing houses bringing out books in German. The original literary production holds a well-deserved place in Romania's literary creation illustrative in this respect being the numerous prizes awarded to writers of German nationality. Moreover, in the last years it has been acknowledged as the only valuable German literature existing outside the German-speaking area, fact proved by the colloquium devoted to it by the University of Freiburg in 1977.

A rich cultural activity is carried on in the mother tongue in the over 450 localities where population of German nationality is living: Feasts of ancient costumes and customs such as the "Kerwei" of the Swabians in Banat or the traditional festivals of the costumes of the Transylvanian Saxons. The Stephan Ludwig Roth memorial house in Medias, the permanent commemorative exhibitions Stefan Jaeger at Jimbolia and Adam Muller-Guttenbrunn at Zabranl were set up for making known the progressive ideas of the forerunner, while the house of poet Nikolaus Lenau in Lenaueim was restored also including the ethnographic section of the Timisoara museum of Banat and the first permanent exhibition of Swabian costumes in the country.

All this is a proof of the status of the culture of the German nationality, component part of the culture of socialist Romania. This also highlights the originality of the specific culture of the German population in Romania. The language of this population, Eduard Eisenburger writes, was not imported. It is, like the community that created it, the outcome of certain geographic, economic and social conditions, of a long historical process, of the coexistence along the centuries of the German population born on these lands with the Romanian people and with the other coinhabiting nationalities.

GRICKOV DISCUSSES ORIENTATION, ACTIVITY OF NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD021825 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, speaking in a program on Novi Sad television, discussed the basic features of the world situation, the main orientation of activity and the role of the nonalined movement, and the content of nonalined policy, touching in particular on a number of ideo-political conditions concerning the origin and current activity of the nonalined movement.

Grlickov spoke first on the exceptional complexity of trends in the world arena and on the activity of varying subjects whose actions are mutually interwoven, develop in parallel and most frequently confront one another: about the immediate opposition of the two systems, capitalism and socialism; about the unforeseeable possibilities of development through the application of scientific achievements; and also about the progress of the anticolonial and socialist revolution. The world, Grlickov emphasized, is indeed passing through one of those turbulent periods in which the old is juxtaposed against the new and more progressive--although this is still insufficiently formed and affirmed--and in the path of the further affirmation and development of which there are many obstacles.

Grlickov touched on the complexity of the world situation, in particular on the aggravated and tense situation in certain spheres of international relations and in certain areas and territories, and stressed here that the relaxation of international tension has gained ascendancy over the forces of the cold war, but that detente has not assumed the dimensions necessary to make it into a comprehensive, all-embracing process which will eliminate the dangers engendered by the arms race.

In answer to a question relating to the general conditions of the nonalined movement's activity in the world and how these circumstances affect the policy of the nonalined movement and the movement itself, Grlickov said that this movement has an irreplaceable role in the struggle for detente, for a change in the state and climate of international relations from the cold war to relaxation of international tension. The struggle for all-embracing detente, for building international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, the establishment of a new international economic order and the right of all peoples to freely determine the paths of their own development--these are outstanding issues for the nonalined countries and are the social framework for eliminating the contradictions of the modern world. At the focus of the origin and activity of the nonalined movement and its policy are the aspirations of peoples to live in freedom, to realize their national aspirations by liberating themselves from all forms of subordination and subjugation, to be able to dispose of and master their own values and potentials without hindrance, the aspirations of peoples genuinely to be the sovereign subjects of international relations in which they will establish relations and develop cooperation in conditions of complete equality, equal mutual benefit and (?according to) other well-known principles.

It is in this that the basic cohesive force of the nonalined movement lies. This is the source of its strength. Its continual growth and upward trend in the quality of its influence on events in the world and on international relations. Peoples from state communities differing from one another in their social structure and in many other characteristics have found a place in the nonalined movement. This is a movement of great variety which derives its strength precisely from the fact that it represents the broadest possible framework for realizing the national aspirations and interests of the nonalined and other countries for full political and economic emancipation and accelerated all-round development.

The nonaligned movement, Grlickov continued, in its activity has always made a comprehensive attempt to reflect the state of international relations. There never has been a case of averting its glance from the realities of the modern world, no matter how complex and crude they were, nor a flight into noninvolvement or neutralism. Nor has there ever been submission to anyone's interests. The activity of the nonaligned countries is indeed a constant commitment to changing the world for the benefit of progress, taking as the starting point the community of political and economic goals of these countries.

The range of activity of the nonaligned movement has gradually broadened as a result of the nonaligned countries' efforts not to avoid a single problem which is important for world relations. The program concepts of the nonaligned countries are increasingly more developed and more meaningful. There is not a single issue of essential interest for circumstances in the world which would escape their attention.

At the last summit conference in Colombo, Grlickov recalled, a political and economic declaration, a program of action for cooperation, and a number of resolutions on important international problems were adopted. In addition, the nonaligned countries have initiated several special sessions of the UN General Assembly (on problems of raw materials, on disarmament, and also permanent UN conferences on the problems of trade and development).

This is the best means of refuting the theory of the movement's alleged crisis. Gathered together in the nonaligned movement are equal subjects without leaders who rise up against any form of inquisition and domination by foreign influences and hegemony. Aspirations toward realizing these goals represent the uniting force of the nonaligned movement, despite all the differences between these countries and despite all attempts to give potential to these differences. This is also the answer to why the nonaligned countries need no managing bodies, no internal organization and so forth, Grlickov said.

With reference to a question relating to the manifest efforts--particularly recently--of the great powers and bloc factors to influence the activities of the nonaligned countries, Grlickov said that the nonaligned movement, like all its members, has always been exposed to varying pressures and influences from the positions of the blocs and great powers. As they grew, the movement and policy of nonalignment increasingly attracted the attention of the great powers and conditioned their greater oppositional involvement to penetrating the influence of the nonaligned countries. Likewise so it is today. The nonaligned movement as a whole and its members individually are exposed to great foreign influences and pressures. At the same time the instability and tension in international relations, to which all countries of the world of course, and most frequently developing countries in particular, are increasingly exposed, represent an environment which makes the nonaligned countries less resistant in the face of the assaults made on the movement from the direction of blocs and similar structures.

The action of the blocs in the final analysis is calculated and directed towards dividing the nonaligned movement, and it is not important here whether the primary aim is to introduce amendments into the content and sequence of priorities of the nonaligned countries' activities, or, again, whether the aim is to realize that which is termed reorientation and then division.

After speaking at greater depth about the stands of the nonaligned movement in relation to blocs--stressing here that the nonaligned countries determined their relations to a bloc according to concrete actions by the latter, the time and conditions of origin of the blocs and the various attempts they make to disunite the nonaligned countries--Grlickov spoke in more detail about the various forms of important aggravations in relations between the nonaligned countries and about the occurrence of clashes, at the root of which lie differences and disagreements of an ideological nature. Grlickov said that the paths along which these countries move is also increasingly varied, which represents the nonaligned countries' direct contribution to enriching the existing paths and blazing new ones in the development of socialism as a world progres. Two thirds of the nonaligned countries have declared themselves in their own way for the development of socialism. These, as is well known, are very diverse concepts but they all have in common the aspiration to build a richer society according to both democratic and material criteria, to build a more just society without exploitation and subordination.

It is indisputable, Grlickov emphasized, that the ideological component is more in evidence than previously in the nonaligned movement. This is the reflection of those processes of internal differentiation which are developing in the nonaligned countries separately. However much it seems that these trends are bringing the movement into crisis or instability, they are a positive element and mobilizing force for the further democratization and further activity of the nonaligned countries. Discussions and polemics over these ideological differences are always heated and intense, and this has contributed to sharper confrontation of varying types and differing intensity in the nonaligned movement. He stressed that all relations in the world as a whole, including those in various political, economic, military and other alliances and groupings are characterized by diversity and even heterogeneity of interests. As far as the nonaligned movement is concerned, it always has been thus, and this is one more reason which makes any expectations that the nonaligned movement should manifest a comparatively greater degree of unity than any other political and economic groupings or, again, alliances even more unrealistic.

The trends in the nonaligned movement and in individual nonaligned countries, Grlickov continued, are extremely complex and rich in various processes of adaptation, development, evolution and so forth, and cannot be criticized according to a standard assessment, finding in them only negative or only positive aspects. It is my opinion that the nonaligned countries are passing through a period in which they are concluding a phase of development which might be called a time of liberation and consolidation of independence and a time of entry into a new phase--the development of a political and economic system in accordance with national conditions. There is no dilemma that an increased degree of mutual confrontation between the nonaligned countries has come about. Clashes, particularly armed clashes, cannot but have harmful consequences for the activity, influence and authority of the policy and movement of nonalignment. How great an influence foreign bloc views and standpoints have in this is hard to say, but they must not be forgotten or underestimated.

Grlickov pointed out in this connection that the movement and policy of the nonaligned countries as the bearer and exponent of trends of emancipation in the modern world have already several times confirmed their ability to cushion attacks, deflect pressures and resolve mutual contradictions. It is indeed the case that very heterogeneous interests confront one another under the wing of the nonaligned countries, but they are nevertheless overcome in favor of common interests. This coordination, this concert of standpoints represents a necessary and sometimes lengthy procedure which is never an empty process, but is a search for the common factor through applying the democratic rules of the game.

The nonaligned countries must take care of themselves and must also turn their attention to issues of mutual relations, but not at the cost of neglecting activities significant from the point of view of principles, Grlickov said.

Polemizing over attempts to belittle and deny the value of the nonaligned policy and movement, and on ideas about alleged uncertainties with regard to the future of the nonaligned movement, Grlickov stressed that there are elements of the international situation and factors of international relations which demand the activity of the nonaligned countries more than ever. Examples, for instance, are the struggle to end colonialism, the struggle against bloc divisiveness and the arms race, problems of trade and development, the growing abyss between the developed and developing countries, problems of raw materials, energy, development as a whole--in short issues concerning the realization of a new international economic order--and so forth. These, to put it simply, are the processes of realizing the right to free development of one's own path and development. In this sense the strength of the anticolonial revolution, in the broad sense of the word, is not weakening but becoming stronger. The tasks of the nonaligned today are in no way less than before.

That is, the movement and policy of nonalignment have not reached a crossroads where it would be appropriate to ask in what direction they should turn, Grlickov pointed out. They now have more tasks than ever in revolutionary social transformations: They are also the most important meeting points at which progressive and revolutionary forces gather. The policy and movement of nonalignment may be in a crisis of positive evolution in the search for more effective ways and methods of functioning, but they are by no means in a crisis of their social role.

Speaking about the various interpretations of radicalism, or the growing demands of the nonaligned, and for more concrete steps to be made in the direction of changing relations in the world in favor of equality and equity, Grlickov said that the nonaligned countries are more agilely and more energetically pointing out problems and putting forward their demands. This is the result and consequence of the slowness or most often absence of any kind of progress in settling the most acute problems of the modern world. In the economic level, increasingly difficult, almost intolerable conditions are being created to confront the nonaligned countries, that is, the developing countries. International economic relations in particular are a source of their dissatisfaction. The demands coming from the nonaligned countries for a change in these relations in the direction of equality can alone be considered legitimate, for these countries are attempting to liberate themselves from the fetters and relations which have been foisted upon them. The confrontations which grow and sharpen are the result of the unwillingness of the other side to change existing relations.

Within this framework Grlickov spoke about the concept, requirements, opportunities and realities of realizing a new international economic order. He said here that this is, in its complexity and its importance, one of the focal issues of the world situation and of the activities of the nonaligned countries in particular. The issues of economic relations in the world--viewed through the prism of trade, development, raw materials, distribution of social resources, technology transfer and the like--have taken an increasingly large place in the activities of the nonaligned countries. A number of basic assumptions have become crystallized with time. First, what has been decisively rejected is the dilemma which was more attributed to the nonaligned countries than was their viewpoint--is it necessary to engage in confrontation with the developed world, or in cooperation towards eliminating the existing disproportions. The viewpoint prevailed, of course, that the sole realistically possible way out lies in cooperation, just as it is also necessary to understand the very emphatic insistence of the nonaligned and developing countries on more rapid solution of these problems, since delaying them means bringing about a situation which will be even more complex, more heavily burdened with dangers, and which will create a situation in which settlement of these problems will be made even more difficult.

Secondly, the nonaligned countries have managed to shift the attention of the developed world to recognizing the inevitability of realizing a new system of international economic relations, however conspicuous the continued unwillingness of the developed countries may be--almost without exception--to take concrete steps in this direction. Even the working class in developed countries has practically no ear for the needs of the developed countries, and the socialist countries also remain on the whole of the opinion that disproportions in the level of development in the world are the consequence of the functioning of capitalism and imperialism.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO JAPAN ANTIBOMB CONFERENCE

AU021703 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent a message to the World Conference Against the Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs which is being held in Japan.

Your conference is being held at a time when international relations are burdened by an undiminished armaments race, especially in nuclear arms. It directly endangers world peace and hinders the elimination of unequal political and economic relations in the world and the efforts directed toward the relaxation of international tension, the strengthening of mutual cooperation and mutual trust.

The level of development of various kinds of weapons, especially nuclear arms, has reached frightening proportions and tremendous material and human potential and scientific achievements are used for purposes which threaten the existence of mankind instead of serving its progress.

The preservation of peace and international security therefore constitutes one of the most important questions to which the international community devotes exceptional attention and importance. In this process the United Nations has a special place. The strengthening of its role as a universal forum and the consistent implementation of the basic principles of the UN Charter constitute the right way to the realization of its noble aims, President Tito's message says.

There is no doubt that one of the chief tasks of the international community now is the stopping of the armaments race, the creation of the conditions for the beginning of an actual process of disarmament and the use of resources freed by the disarmament measures for the requirements of development, especially of the developing countries.

Yugoslavia--President Tito points out--together with nonaligned and other countries has been investing maximum efforts so that this positive process may be brought about as soon as possible. For this purpose, the nonaligned countries have initiated the holding of a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament. This session, with its decisions, stimulated the process of involvement of the entire international community in one of the essential problems of our time--disarmament.

I am convinced that your conference has an exceptional importance as a part of broad efforts being made in the world to stop the armaments race and to begin the disarmament process, especially in nuclear arms. This goal demands persistent efforts of all the countries in the interest of security and prosperity of all mankind and the happiness of all people, President Tito says in his message to the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs which is being held in Japan.

VICE PREMIER UBIPARIP RECEIVES XINHUA DELEGATION

AU021909 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, has received a delegation of XINHUA, the Chinese news agency, led by Director General Zeng Tao. In a lengthy and friendly conversation, Gojko Ubiparip informed the Chinese guests of the functioning of the Yugoslav economic system, the position of the republics and provinces in this system, and especially the associated labor organizations as the basic cells of the economic system.

The Chinese delegation has visited and inspected the TANJUG news agency, and had talks on cooperation between the two agencies with Mihajlo Saranovic, chief and responsible editor of TANJUG, and members of the editorial collegium of the agency.

REPUBLICAN, PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS DISCUSS STABILIZATION MEASURES

LD021914 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The Federal Secretariat for Information reports that a meeting of vice presidents of the executive councils of the republics and the provinces was held in the Federal Executive Council today. The meeting, which was also attended by representatives of republican and federal organs and organizations, was chaired by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The meeting discussed the carrying out of the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly on activities and measures concerning the consistent implementation of the social plan for Yugoslavia and of the resolution for 1979.

The representatives of the republics and the provinces briefed the representatives of the Federal Executive Council on the implementation to date of these measures within their spheres of competence in the fields of personal incomes policy, joint and general consumption, investment consumption and prices policy.

It was noted that work is already in progress in all the republics and autonomous provinces on the implementation of stabilization measures, in keeping with the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly. The republics and the provinces, each within the framework of their own competencies and responsibilities, are working on the implementation of the adopted decisions and accords.

A high degree of agreement was reached at the meeting on the common goals in the implementation of the supplementary stabilization measures, i.e. that personal incomes en masse should not rise faster than the cost of living after adjustment, taking into account the growth of employment; that personal incomes in work organizations in all nonproductive activities should be more consistently linked with and adjusted to the takings in material production; that joint and general consumption should not exceed the levels envisaged in accords and agreements reached in the republics and the provinces; that investment consumption should be reduced to planned levels and be kept within the limits set by the availability of resources, and that there should be a more considerable reduction in the use of short-term credits for this purpose; and that a halt should be put to the rate at which prices are rising and an agreement should be reached between the republics and the provinces on the most essential price changes, bearing in mind the already attained level of prices in the republics and the provinces.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA RAISES CONSUMER COAL PRICE 20 PERCENT

LD022032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--According to the latest statistics, the value of the goods exported and sold abroad by Bosnia-Herzegovina covers 62.2 percent of the value of the products imported by the republic, which is above the Yugoslav average and represents the most favorable export-import ratio to be achieved by any republic or province. This was reported, among other things, at today's session of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo with Malenko Renovica in the chair.

Considering several questions in the field of current development policy and economic relations with foreign countries, the council defined measures and tasks in connection with the realization of the republic's balance of payments position for this year. The new measures impose an obligation on all factors of economic relations with foreign countries to make a realistic assessment of their needs for imported goods, to identify the ways of replacing imported goods with goods produced at home and to set up efforts to increase exports, especially to the convertible area.

Bearing in mind the very unfavorable position of the coal mines, caused by an inadequate pricing policy which particularly manifested itself in the great disparity between coal and oil prices, the Executive Council of Bosnia-Herzegovina today passed a decision to raise coal prices for other consumers by 20 percent, as was done at an earlier stage with the prices of coal for thermal power plants.

The present decision to increase coal prices, and also the decision to exempt coal mines from the republican income tax, will improve the economic position of coal mines, which should provide an impetus both to the development and to the replacement of imported energy components and create better general conditions for the working people in these organizations of associated labor.